

Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834.

NO. 3754.

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.
Two Dollars per annum.—\$1 in advance.
No Paper will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editors) until arrears are paid. Single papers to be had at the Office only, carriers not being authorized to dispose of them.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for \$2 and 17 cents for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, (except where an amount is given) must be paid for previous to insertion.

School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J. H. Barber,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country, consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz. Ayres, Cummings, Woodbridge's and the do. — Colburn's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar — Allyn, Webster's, Murray's and Cum-
Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,
Writing Paper from \$20 to \$3 per ream; Letter Do. of various kinds
ALSO,
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
every description, and price.
v. 6, 1833.

MUSIC,

AMIRAL MUSIC for the Piano, consisting of all the New publications, — Guitars, Harp, Violin and Flute &c., just received and for sale by
HENRY BARBER,
No. 133, Thames-street.
Newport, Jan. 18.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling-House in Thames-street, next north of the residence of the subscriber, commonly called the Wood Estate, occupied by Mr. C. H. Munford. **ALSO,** That large and convenient House in Thames-street, formerly the residence of Dr. C. Cotton. — Likewise, The House in Thames-street, now occupied by R. B. Cranston. — Possession will be given in May next. — For particulars, &c. enquire of
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM,
Newport, March 15.

TO LET.

AND Possession given on the 1st of April. **THE** lower part of the House in Washington-street, formerly occupied by the late Capt. Robert Carter. — For particulars, enquire of Mrs. CARTER, on the premises.
Newport, March 15.

TO LET.

A PART of the Estate in Thames-street, adjoining the Brick Market, consisting of two convenient Shops, suitable for almost any kind of business, and a part of the Dwelling-House sufficient to accommodate one or two families. — For further particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, or J. T. ALMY.
SAMUEL WATSON,
Newport, Feb. 22.

COTTON FACTORY

LOW STREET, BALTIMORE, MORE, FOR SALE. — This Valuable Property is in full operation, and the entire machinery nearly new. — To a practical Manufacturer, the purchase would be desirable. The House is two stories, with dormer roof, (brick) — The FACTORY is operated by a Steam engine of eight horse power, and all necessary conveniences. The lot sufficiently large for improvements, and now under lease, with the right of removing the buildings when expired, although doubtless the lease can be renewed. Persons wishing to purchase will of course see the property. Terms will be liberal, and made known by application to
D. JUDAH,
Baltimore, Feb. 22. Spear's wharf.

NOTICE

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport, that he will attend to WHITE-WASHING the building season, in the best manner, with-
out soiling, or causing the nicest Car-
pet or furniture to be removed.
SAMUEL GLADDING,
Newport, March 13.

Assignees Notice,

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, Assignee of **WILLIAM PE GILLY,** of New-
market, to whom said Court has extended the benefit of the Insolvent Act of this State, he is hereby given to the subscriber that he is to exhibit to the subscriber their several claims, within six months, from this date.
JONATHAN T. ALMY, Assignee.
Newport, March 14, 1834.

CARPETINGS,

MARCH 14, 1834.

Landed from Steam Boat Boston, This Morning, and for Sale by

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.

12 Rolls Common, fine and Superfine CARPETINGS, new and beautiful Patterns.

ALSO, 15 Bales Shirtings, Sheetings and Tickings.

W. C. C. is now in New-York, and New and Cheap GOODS will be received daily, till his return.

A NEW ACADEMY.

THE want of a more comprehensive and diversified system of Education than could be afforded by a single Instructor, has been long and deeply felt by the Citizens of Newport. This want, we trust, is now to be supplied. The undersigned, who have been selected as a Board of Visitors and Examiners, congratulate Parents and others on the prospect which is presented, of procuring for their own sons, at their own door, and under their own guardianship, a thorough Education.

AN ACADEMY, under the superintendence of Mr. **W. M. GUILD,** for many years favorably known to this community, as the Principal of the Public School, aided by competent assistants, will be opened early in the next month.

It is designed to place the Institution on a footing not inferior to our best Academies. The course of instruction will comprise every department of English and Classical learning, and will be carefully adapted to future destination of the pupils.

The Board intend to watch sedulously, over the School, under the firm expectation that it will be worthy of public confidence, and of permanent utility.

Mr. GUILD will furnish details to those who may inquire of him for that purpose.

THEO. C. DUNN,
EDWARD W. LAWTON,
A. HENRY DUMONT,
JOHN DOWLING,
H. Y. CRANSTON.
Newport, March 13, 1834.

New-York and Boston Steam Boat Company.

Fare from NEWPORT, \$7 and found.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH.

THE Steam-Packet **PRESIDENT,** Capt. E. S. Bunker, will leave Providence, and New-York, on the following days:

Leaves Providence,	Leaves New-York.
Wednesday, Mar. 5	Friday, March 7
Monday, 10	Wednesday, 12
Friday, 14	Monday, 17
Monday, 19	Friday, 21
Wednesday, 24	Monday, 26
Monday, 29	Friday, 31

The President will leave Providence at 12 M. Newport at 2 P. M. and New-York at 4 P. M.

The President is propelled by two pressure engines, and with heavy copper boilers. — The Boat will stop at Newport, at the Long wharf, going and returning to receive and land Passengers.

March 8, 1834.

Arrangement for MARCH.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

Fare from NEWPORT, \$7, and found.



THE STEAMER BOSTON, Capt. Wm. C. Cozzens, and the Steamer PROVIDENCE, Capt. Seth Thayer, will commence running in the following order.

BOSTON.

Leaves Providence,	Leaves New-York.
Saturday, March 1	Tuesday, March 4
Thursday, 6	Saturday, 8
Tuesday, 11	Thursday, 13
Saturday, 15	Tuesday, 18
Thursday, 20	Saturday, 22
Tuesday, 25	Thursday, 27
Saturday, 29	

PROVIDENCE.

Leaves Providence,	Leaves New-York.
Tuesday, March 4	Thursday, March 6
Saturday, 8	Tuesday, 11
Thursday, 13	Saturday, 15
Tuesday, 18	Thursday, 20
Saturday, 22	Tuesday, 25
Thursday, 27	Saturday, 29

The Boats will leave Providence at 12 o'clock M.; Newport at 2 P. M.; and New-York at 4 P. M. — The above Boats are propelled by low pressure Engines, and heavy copper boilers.

The Boats will stop at the head of the Long-wharf, in Newport, to receive and land Passengers.

March 1, 1834.

Newport Brewery.

THE Subscriber has now ready for delivery, **NEW ALE** of the first quality, in Barrels, half Bbls. or Kegs.

Apply at the Brewery.

HENRY WOOD.

POETRY.

The following beautiful lines will find a response in the bosom of every reader.

A DIRGE.

BY THE REV. G. CROLY.

"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just;
Here the youthful and the old;
Here the fearful and the bold;
Here the matron and the maid,
In one silent bed are laid;
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side, lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust;
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

Age on age shall roll along,
O'er this pale and mighty throng;
These that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep;
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Summer's sun, or winter's storm,
Song of peace, or battle's roar,
Ne'er shall break their slumbers more;
Death shall keep his sullen trust,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust."

But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!
It shall come in fear and wonder,
Heralded by trumpet and thunder:
It shall come in strife and toil;
It shall come in blood and spoil;
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples, trampled thrones;
Then, Ambition, rue thy lust!
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the judgment sign,
In the east, the king shall shine;
Flashing from heaven's golden gate,
Thousands, thousands round his state;
Spirits with the crown and plume;
Tremble then thou solemn tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdom of the ransom'd Just!
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,
Shalt be gorgeous as a gem;
Then shall in the desert rise
Fruits of more than Paradise;
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
Till are dried her martyr's tears
Through a thousand glorious years;
Now in hope of him we trust,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust!"

EARLY FRIENDS.

BY R. MANLY.

And where are those we valued once,
When life was young and gay?
The friends of early years? they're gone
To brighter worlds away.

But still we love to think upon
The time we've spent with them,
And cherish feelings sweet, that grow
On friendship's sacred stem.

The verdant meads, the purling streams,
The peaceful woodland bowers,
Where once we wander'd carelessly,
Recall those happy hours.

Recall to mind, not to enjoy,
For, ah! they're ever past;
The joys of early friendships were
By far too sweet to last.

But shall not hearts, united here,
By stronger ties of love,
Still meet, when all life's ills shall close,
In brighter worlds above?

I'll mourn not then my griefs below,
Nor all their baneful train,
So I, at last, may meet above,
My early friends again.

POMPEII. — From the letters of N. P. WILLIS, of his "First Impressions of Europe," we extract the following interesting article: —

"Relics of Pompeii. — I have devoted a week to the museum at Naples. It is a world! any thing like a description of it would tire even an antiquary. It is one of those things (and there are many in Europe,) that fortunately compel travel. You must come abroad to get an idea of it.

The first day I buried myself among the curiosities found in Pompeii. After walking through the chambers & streets where they were found, I came to them naturally with an interest. I had visited a disintombed city, buried for seventeen centuries — had trodden in their wheel tracks, — and wandered in their dining rooms, their chambers, and their market places. — And here were gathered in one place, their pictures, their statues, their cooking utensils, their ornaments, the very food as it was found cooked upon their tables! I am puzzled, in looking over my note book, to know what to mention. The catalogue fills a printed volume.

A curious corner in one of the cases was that containing the articles found on the toilet of the wealthiest Pompeian's wife. Here were pots of rouge, ivory pins, necklaces, ear rings, bracelets, small silver mirrors, &c. In the next case, were two loaves of bread, found in a baker's oven, and stamped with his name. Two large cases of precious gems, cameos, and antiques of all descriptions, stand in the centre of this room, among which, by the way the most exquisitely done, are two which one cannot look at without a blush. Another case is filled with eatables, found upon the table — eggs, fish bones, honey comb, grain, fruits, &c. In the repository for ancient glass are several cinerary urns,

in which the ashes of the dead are perfectly preserved, and numerous small glass lachrymatories, in which the tears of the survivors were deposited in the tombs.

The brazen furniture of Pompeii, the lamps particularly, are of the most beautiful models. Trees, to which the lamps were suspended like fruit, vines, statues holding them in their hands, and numerous other contrivances were among them, far exceeding in beauty, and similar furniture of our time. It appears that the ancients did not know the use of the fork, as every article of table service, except this has been found here.

To conceive the interest attached to the thousand things of this museum, one must imagine a modern city, Boston for instance, completely buried by a terrific and unexpected convulsion of nature. Its inhabitants mostly escape, but from various causes leave their city entombed, and in a hundred years the grass grows over it and its very locality is forgotten. Near two thousand years elapse, and then a peasant digging in a field, strikes upon its ruins, and is unearthing, just as it stands at this moment, and also with all its utensils, books, pictures, houses, and streets, in untouched preservation. What a subject for speculation! What food for curiosity! What a living and breathing chapter of history were this! Far more interesting is Pompeii. For the age in which it flourished, and the characters who trod its streets, are among the most remarkable in history. The brazen lamp shown to me as a curiosity, was lit every evening in the time of Christ — The handsome chambers through which I had wandered a day or two ago, and from which was brought the antique chair, were the home of Sallust, and doubtless had been honored by the visits of Cicero, whose villa, half excavated, is near by, and by all the poets, scholars and statesmen of his time. One might speculate endlessly thus! and it is that which makes these lands of forgotten empires so delightful to the traveller. His mind is fed by the very air. He needs no amusements, company or books, except the history of the place.

The spot is peopled, wherever he may stray, and the common necessities of life seem to pluck him from a far reaching dream, in which he had summoned back receding ages, and was communing face to face with philosophers, poets and emperors, like a magician before his mirror. Pompeii and Herculaneum seem to me visions. I cannot shake myself and wake to their reality. My mind refuses to go back so far. Seventeen hundred years!"

Twenty-Third Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

Mr. McKean presented several memorials from Philadelphia, Southwark, &c. praying the restoration of the deposits.

Mr. Leigh, of Virginia, presented the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Petersburg, Vir. against the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the U. S.

On presenting this memorial, Mr. L. spoke at some length on the subject of the removal of the deposits, and the assumed power of the President over the public money of the country. He was replied to by Messrs. Forsyth and King of Georgia.

Mr. Tallmadge, of N. Y. then rose and addressed the Senate in favor of the removal of the deposits — when, without concluding, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. — Mr. Polk rose and said that as the documents appended to the report presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, which were ordered to be printed, had not been yet laid on the table by the public printer; and as the object of postponing the consideration of the report, was to have them printed for the information of the House before there was any discussion on the subject, he felt it necessary to move that the future consideration of the report be postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Ellsworth said that it could not be doubted when the state of public feeling was considered that this subject ought to be proceeded with, as it was the duty of the House at once to decide, if it was to be so decided, that the deposits were to remain where they were now placed.

Mr. Chilton would not stop now to remark upon the charge of attitude which those who formerly so strenuously opposed delay on this subject, now presented, in seeking for it. He felt compelled, however to agree with them, because he wished the great question should be settled coolly and dispassionately, and because it was in order to refer to what was done elsewhere, he might say that there was a proposition

made (in the Senate) which might restore the lost and murdered tranquility of the country.

Mr. Burges deprecated any further delay, for nothing was so oppressive to the heart as that feeling which arises from hope deferred. They could not justify themselves to their constituents for delaying discussion upon a subject in which delay was run to their hopes and prospects, and he thought so certain as delay would be now made, so certainly would the People scrutinize with severity their conduct. He could not agree that it was necessary to wait for the documents. It was not necessary to wait for precedents or dicta to ascertain whether the Secretary had violated the law and brought ruin and destruction on the country, when it was openly maintained that it was not the Secretary who had the power over the public purse, but the President. Was it not perfectly idle under such circumstances to delay the discussion? It, however, as was intimated by the member from Kentucky, (Mr. Chilton) that delay was sought, under the hope that something might proceed from the President, he must say he would wait, and in sack-cloth and ashes, to see whether any measure of relief would proceed from such a tyrannical and usurping government. But, whilst distress was overwhelming the community, why should they wait? — What chance was there for relief from that quarter? He must again deprecate further delay, and express his hope that the public voice would not be stifled by protraction.

The debate was still further continued by several members, when Mr. Polk's motion to postpone the subject until Tuesday next, was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Polk then offered the following resolution: —

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means, on the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank, be the standing order of the day for Tuesday next, at 4 o'clock, and in each succeeding day in every week, Saturdays excepted, at the same hour, until disposed of; and that until the hour of one o'clock P. M. on each day, the business of the House shall proceed in the order prescribed by the rules of the House.

This motion was opposed by several members, for the reason that it would embarrass and delay the business of the House.

Mr. J. Q. Adams also opposed the resolution, and remarked: —

He wished to say that he did not care one straw whether the question in relation to the deposits should be taken now, or three month's hence. He did not believe that a decision here, would decide the question. Those who had that flattering notion to their souls would find themselves mistaken. It had been said to day by a member, but it would be vain for the people to go to the Executive for relief. He would add that it were vain for the people to come to us for relief. They must look to themselves, and to themselves alone. — He believed that the decision of this House three months hence would be the same that it would be now. Where was the necessity of pressing this subject? He cared very little when or how the House acted upon the proposition of the committee. He could see no reason why the House should clog itself with this resolution, for no member of the House could lay his hand upon his heart and say that the decision of the House would be, different three months hence from the decision which it would make now. If we go on with the debate we cannot take up the appropriation bills, about which the gentleman from Tennessee was so justly anxious. Well, sir, it is circulated in whispers in the House, and around about the House, that as we have not had sufficient specimens of the exercise of royal prerogative, after due time, when the Chairman thinks thinks that the subject has been sufficiently debated, the discussion will be closed by the previous question, preparatory to such a disagreement of the two Houses as will render this House the instrument of the exercise of another royal prerogative. He was not disposed to credit every thing which he heard, but from what he had seen this morning he was led to believe that the minority of this House would be deprived of its just rights, and the people would be deprived of their constitutional right to present their grievances to this House.

The Speaker said, that he would now take this occasion to inform the House, that the Chair would hereafter enforce the rules of the House in a manner as to prevent discussion, upon the presentation of memorials.

The resolution of Mr. Polk was then agreed to and the House adjourned.

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CONGRESS.—By the steam-boat mail yesterday morning, Washington papers of Wednesday were received, giving the proceedings of Congress of Tuesday. On that day, Mr. Webster introduced his Bank project in the Senate, for re-chartering the Bank of the U. S. for six years. A copy of this bill will be found under our Congressional head. Mr. Webster spoke for two hours in support of his project, and was followed by Mr. Leigh, of Vir. against re-chartering the Bank.

In the House, Mr. Burges occupied the hour assigned to resolutions, with a very eloquent speech on Mr. Mardis's motion for the restoration of the deposits.—The report of the Committee of the Ways and Means, approving the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the deposits, was then taken up, and Mr. Wilde, of Georgia, spoke against the report until the hour of adjournment.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.—We learn, that in consequence of the delay in the passing of the Appropriation Bills by Congress, the Fortifications erecting in this Harbor, have been necessarily suspended for want of funds.—All the workmen employed at Fort Adams were discharged on Saturday, and in consequence, there are now several hundred Irish labourers wandering about our streets, destitute of employment.

CONTESTED SENATORIAL ELECTION.—We have received from Washington, Mr. POINDRESTER's Report, on the contested seat of Mr. ROBBINS, as Senator from this State.—This able and conclusive report, in favor of the seat of Mr. Robbins, but on account of its length, which would occupy more than five columns of our paper, prevents our publishing it.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.—We notice in our mail papers received this week, calls in many cities and towns, for public meetings, to consider the present alarming embarrassments of trade and business.

In pursuance of a notice, the Delegates from the several towns in the County of Providence, will meet in Convention at Providence, this day, the 22d inst. at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration the present alarming crisis of affairs.

A meeting of the Mechanics and Artisans by Delegates from the several towns in the State, is to be held at Providence on Monday next, to memorialize Congress to adopt measures to afford relief to the distress under which the currency and industry of the country are suffering.

A Convention of the citizens of Bristol and Plymouth counties, was held at Taunton on Wednesday last, on the subject of the embarrassments of trade and business. A committee, (Hon. Francis Baylies, chairman) was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress.

The meeting at Albany on Tuesday afternoon last, to memorialize Congress, was attended, according to the Albany Daily Advertiser, by 5000 persons.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT ON FREEMASONRY.—The joint committee appointed nearly three months since by the Legislature of Massachusetts, made a voluminous Report of their doings, on Tuesday last. The report occupies 100 closely written manuscript pages, together with a bill in two sections, making masonic oaths unlawful, and requiring annual returns from all Masonic bodies, who shall hold meetings within the year. To which is added, by way of appendix, the form of oaths, from the Entered Apprentice to the Royal Arch, interrogatory testimony of witnesses, &c. occupying 103 pages more of manuscript, all of which was ordered to be printed.

We copy the following article from the Boston Patriot, of Wednesday, as an evidence of that liberal character which the Boston Merchants have always sustained in all transactions with their customers, and which has uniformly been awarded to them by the merchants here:—

"Important Arrangement"—We are informed, that owing to the extreme pressure in the money market, and the consequent want of confidence between Creditor and Debtor, nearly all the Wholesale Merchants of this city who are connected with the business of the country, have with a commendable liberality, associated together for the mutual advantage of themselves & their customers; and have entered into an agreement not to sue for or take security of their debtors except in case of clear necessity, and then only, for the benefit of all the parties so associated. We feel confident, that this agreement among the merchants of Boston, will have an important tendency to inspire confidence among the Merchants in the country, and prevent suspensions and failures, which otherwise might take place.

Thursday, the 31st of April, is appointed a day of general fasting in Massachusetts.

altered tone of Russia, produced as it is said, by representations of Austria, this is very easily understood.) have induced the English and French governments to withdraw their fleets from the east of the Mediterranean. No preparations are wanting, however to keep them in a state of efficiency and readiness for action. The dispute is postponed, not settled.

FRANCE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.—On Monday, Marshal Soult came down to the Chamber of Deputies, and retracting all he had promised in the way of military reductions, increased his demand to the original amount of 371,000 men and 78,230 horses. This, of course, excited sensation in the Chamber, which was by no means diminished when the minister of marine shortly afterwards asked for an extraordinary grant of 2,800,000 francs for increasing the naval force in the Mediterranean. Demands like these are strictly at variance with the pacific tenor of the French King's speech on opening the chambers.

Sixty workmen were buried by the caving in of a coal mine recently at Ailla-Chapelle. Among them are thirty-four fathers of families, leaving ninety children in a most deplorable condition.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch navy is suddenly ordered to prepare for sea. It is said the destination is the East Indies. The government of Luxembourg has issued a circular to the burgomaster, stating that a Belgian order for the raising of militia had appeared, but directing that no men be suffered to stir. He promises protection to all who resist, and threatens those who yield with seizure and detention in the fortress.

BY MAILS.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 6.

Advices from Vera Cruz to Feb. 18th state that a cordata of \$1,800,000 had just arrived there from Mexico. Gen. Barragan, Minister of War, and Garay, Minister of Finance, had both resigned.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 13.

The Savannah Republican, of the 6th, under a Postscript head, announces a mutiny on board the smack Deposit, and that the master and mate were thrown overboard.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 19.

The assemblage, of yesterday, in relation to the Guard Bank was very large, and, as might have been expected divided into two parties, one for the other against, the abrogation of the contract, of the Bank's agreement with "the government." Each party claims a majority and triumph. We publish the regular reports of the proceedings of both. The question of numbers will be tried by the expedient of an insertion of names and amounts of stock in a book placed open at the Merchants' Coffee House. We presume that the opinion of the real majority of the bona fide, substantial, responsible stockholders, cannot remain long undetermined, and that when ascertained, it will not be resisted. The Bank can hardly be administered upon any other principle than that of submission to the will of such a majority when unequivocal.

National Gazette.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19.

Letters were yesterday received here stating that the Farmer's Bank of Chattahoochee, at Columbus, Georgia, had stopped payment. This we believe is one of the pet banks. It is said the Government had in its vaults \$90,000.

BOSTON, MARCH 20.

FORGERY.—Thomas Dennie, Jr. a merchant of respectable standing in Kilby-street, has been absent from this city for some days. It is now ascertained that his absence is caused by his having committed the crime of Forgery, on the firm of Thomas Dennie and Son, to a considerable extent. It is said that the amount of notes in circulation to which his father's name is attached, believed to be forged, is upwards of \$30,000.—On Saturday, Mr. Dennie (the father) paid notes to the amount of \$3000, believing it to be all the paper of that character in circulation.—*Bos. Journal.*

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN ANTIGUA.

We have received an Antigua paper of Feb. 18th, from which we learn that the Legislature of that Colony had passed an Act for the total abolition of Slavery on the 1st of August next. On the 21st November, the Governor, at the instance of the Legislature, addressed the British Government, desiring to know whether immediate and unconditional abolition on the 1st of August, would be accepted by the Government, in lieu of the system of gradual emancipation contemplated by the Act of Parliament. On the 13th Feb. a reply having been received by the Governor, the Legislature met by special summons. The reply was then read, announcing that the wishes of the Legislature were perfectly consistent with the views of the government, and with the spirit of the Act of Parliament. Thereupon an Act was passed by the Assembly on the 13th Feb. and by the Council on the 16th.

New-York Gazette.

of Ways and Means on the deposits &c. every day, at one o'clock, Saturdays and Mondays excepted, commenced this day.

Mr. Wilde, (one of the committee,) moved an amendment to the Report, declaring that the reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the U. S. are insufficient, and not satisfactory to this House.

Mr. Wilde then commenced a speech in opposition to the Report, and continued speaking until four o'clock, when he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the House then adjourned.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, MARCH 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. By an arrival yesterday from Halifax, London papers to the 6th of February were received.

The British Parliament was opened by the King in person, on the 4th of February, at which time he delivered a short speech, which contains but few subjects of general interest.

The King, in his speech, refers to the important question brought before Parliament at its last session, and states that one of the most difficult and important was the bill for the abolition of slavery. "The manner in which that beneficial measure has been received throughout the British colonies, and the progress already made in carrying it into execution by the Legislature of the Island of Jamaica, afford just grounds for anticipating the happiest results."

The usual addresses, in answer to the speech, were passed in the House of Lords unanimously, and in the Commons by a vote of 180 to 23. The Duke of Wellington, however, complained that the speech contained as little as it possibly could, and also found fault with the foreign policy of the government.

The intelligence from Madrid was to the 28th of January. The new ministry were making preparations for calling together the Cortes, to which they were to submit several important measures, viz: the recognition of Donna Maria, that of Belgium, and the independence of the American States, the exclusion of Don Carlos's family from the throne of Spain, the revision of the ancient institutions, and the re-establishment of the finances. Don Carlos has made several recent attempts to enter Spain, in which he has been thwarted by the vigilance of General Morillo, and he is now going towards Zamora to make another attempt.

There were reports in London that Coimbra had surrendered to the Miguelites, and the Portuguese funds had advanced in consequence. Advices from Lisbon to the 2nd of February give accounts of several engagements between detachments of the hostile parties, of which the most important was on the 30th of January, when the Miguelites made an attack on the Queen's forces but were repulsed with considerable loss. On the same day General Saldanha attacked the Miguelites, when they retreated, leaving a great number of killed and wounded; and he succeeded in taking about 700 prisoners, among whom were a general and several officers. Several pieces of cannon also fell into the hands of the Queen's troops whose loss is but trifling. Some hundreds are reported to have deserted from the Miguelites and it is said that Miguel's army must have suffered on that day a decrease of 12,000 men. There are reports of the prevalence of the cholera to a fatal degree among the Miguelites.

The British House of Commons was thrown into great agitation on the 5th of February by an assertion of Lord Althorp that a member from Ireland, and he had good reason to believe more than one member had voted and spoken against the Coercion bill, and at the Coercion bill, and at the same time had begged of ministers in private not to bate an iota of its provisions. Mr. O'Connell asked for the names of the members who had been guilty of this conduct. Mr. Shill inquired if he was one of the persons meant. Lord Althorp replied in the affirmative. Mr. Shill, after pausing a moment, rose and declared with the utmost solemnity that the assertion was a gross and scandalous calumny but as Lord Althorp had advanced it on his own personal responsibility he should say no more. The Speaker said he trusted the matter would be decided within the walls of that House. Mr. Shill persisting that the matter was a question of personal responsibility, was called on by the Speaker to pledge himself that the quarrel should not be prosecuted with out the House, to which he returned no answer. The House then ordered that both he and Lord Althorp should be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. They were discharged the same evening, on a promise not to send or answer any hostile message on account of what had happened. On the 6th of February Mr. O'Connell moved the reference of the subject to the Committee of Privileges, with power to make a full investigation of the accusation. This motion however he withdrew at the instance of Mr. Stanley, for the purpose of bringing it forward on Monday the 11th.

RUSSIA.—It is quite certain that the

communicating a letter from the Secretary of State, relative to the adjustment of claims under the Neapolitan treaty.

Mr. Webster presented the protest and memorial of a meeting composed of 6,341 citizens of Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, protesting against the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States, and praying their restoration.

After remarks by Messrs. Webster, Sibley, and Sprague, the memorial &c. were referred to the committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster in pursuance of previous notice introduced the following bill:

A Bill to continue for the term of six years, the act entitled "Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of America in Congress assembled. That the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Bank of the United States, approved on the 10th day of April in the year 1816, shall continue in full force and effect for the term of six years, from and after the 3d day of March 1836, and that all the rights, interests, properties, powers, and privileges, secured by the same act, with all the rules, conditions, and duties therein prescribed and imposed, be and remain, after the said third day of March, 1836, during the said six years, as if the said limitation in the said act, had not been made; Provided nevertheless, That so much of the said act as declares that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation thereby created, shall not be continued by this act, but that it shall be lawful for Congress, whenever it shall see fit, to establish any other bank to come into existence and operation at any time on or after the 4th day of March 1836.

And be it further enacted, That all public moneys accruing to the United States and becoming payable from and after the passage of this act, in places where the said Bank, or any of its offices, is established, shall be deposited in the Bank of the United States and its offices as heretofore, proved that at any time after this act shall have been accepted, Congress may by law or joint resolution, cause such moneys to be withdrawn and removed to any other custody or place of deposit.

And be it further enacted, That in consideration of the benefits and privileges conferred by this act, the said Bank shall pay to the United States the annuity or yearly sum of two hundred thousand dollars, which said sum shall be paid by the said Bank on the 4th day of March, in each and every year, during the said term of six years.

And be it further enacted, That Congress may provide by law, that the said Bank shall be restrained at any time after the 5d day of March 1836, from making, issuing, or keeping in circulation, any notes or bills of said Bank, or any of its offices, of a less sum or denomination than twenty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That at any time or times, within the last three years of the existence of said corporation, as continued by this act, it shall be lawful for the President and Directors to divide among the several stockholders thereof, such portions of the capital stock of the said corporation, as they may have withdrawn from active use, and may judge proper so to divide.

And be it further enacted, That so much of any act or acts of Congress, heretofore passed and now in force, supplementary to or in anywise connected with the said original act of incorporation, as proved on the 10th day of April, in the year 1816, as is not inconsistent with this act, shall be continued in full force and effect during the said six years after the 3d day of March 1836.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the said Bank on or before the first day of next session of Congress to signify to the President of the United States, their acceptance, on behalf of the Bank of the United States, of the terms and conditions in this act contained, and if they shall fail to do so, on or before the day above mentioned, then this act shall cease to be in force.

Mr. Webster addressed the Senate upwards of two hours in support of the propositions contained in the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Leigh, who was averse to the re-charter of the Bank, for any time whatever, on constitutional grounds, and in opposition to the bill.

Before the question of leave was taken.

Mr. Wright obtained the floor, and intimated his wish to address the Senate on the subject; when, on his motion, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Jackson, from Massachusetts, appeared, and took his seat. The subject of Mr. Mardis's resolution, concerning the public deposits, coming up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Burges resumed his speech in support of the resolution, and against their removal, until the expiration of the hour, when he was again obliged to defer the residue of his speech.

The standing rule adopted last week, to take up the Report of the Committee

IN SENATE, Thursday, March 13.—Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the citizens of Brooklyn N. Y. as to the state of the currency, and pressure of times, and that the state of the country is such as to demand, imperiously, effectual and prompt relief. Memorials on the same subject, from Falmouth, and from Frederickburg, Va. were also presented and after a discussion were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

The remainder of the day was occupied by Mr. Tallmadge on the deposit question.

HOUSE.—Mr. Burges moved to recommend the report of the Committee of Ways and Means to that Committee, with instructions to report that the reasons of the Secretary for removing the deposits were insufficient. Mr. B. addressed the House in support of his motion, until the House passed to the orders of the day—which was the commutation Pension Bill. The House went into Committee of the Whole, and the consideration of the Military Appropriation Bill occupied the remainder of the day.

IN SENATE, Friday, March 17.—Mr. Wright presented the proceedings of a meeting of the town of Brooklyn, N. Y. on the subject of the Bank of the United States; and also a memorial on the same subject; which were read and referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate resumed the consideration of the special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, in relation to the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States; when Mr. Tallmadge addressed the Senate in continuation of his remarks, commenced on Wednesday, until the adj.—The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—The consideration of the resolution of Mr. Mardis, on the subject of the Deposits, being the unfinished business of the morning. Mr. Burges resumed the course of his remarks in opposition to the resolution, when after some time he gave way for a motion to postpone the further consideration until the following day. The House took up the army appropriation bill, and the question being on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in the amendment reported by them to the clause "for the medical and hospital department, \$36,500" consisting of an item "for extra allowance to Surgeon Beaumont, at the rate of \$125 per day, \$1825"—a debate ensued; and on taking the question the votes were, yeas 56, nays 129;—so the House refused to concur. The other amendments were successively concurred in and the bill was passed to be engrossed. Adj.

IN HOUSE, Saturday, March 18.—The Speaker presented a communication from Mr. Burges, of Rhode Island, stating that from indisposition he was unable to address the House on the resolution submitted by Mr. Mardis, relating to the deposits, and requesting its postponement till Monday, which was agreed to.

The Army Appropriation Bill was then taken up, by unanimous consent, passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The resolution, presented by Mr. Speight, for the purchase and distribution among the members of Gates & Seaton's Register of Debates was considered. Mr. J. Q. Adams opposed its passage, on the ground, that appropriations could not be constitutionally made by resolutions, but required all the forms of a law. After a discussion, which lasted several hours, the resolution was agreed to, without a division; and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Monday, March 17.—The whole day was consumed, upon certain proceedings presented by the Vice-President, of sundry citizens of York (Penn.) approving of the course of the Executive, &c.—The language of these proceedings had been softened before presenting it, and yet was considered disrespectful. The questions debated were as to the right to alter the substance of such a paper, and as to the reception of a memorial in itself disrespectful and personal towards individual Senators particularly to Mr. Webster.

After six hours debate, the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 20, determined not to receive the proceedings—and then adj.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. Q. Adams presented the Resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, disapproving of the removal of the deposits, &c.

Mr. Gorham also presented the memorial of nearly 7000 citizens of Boston all of them voters in that city, against the removal of the deposits, &c.—and Mr. G. moved for the printing of the memorial, with its names.—This motion to print the names was opposed, but was finally carried, 108 to 75.

Mr. Lincoln presented a memorial from Worcester, Mass. signed by 6207 names, praying the restoration of the deposits, &c.—Petitions from all the towns in Windham county, Ver. and Dan Buffalo, N. Y. of a similar character were presented and referred.—The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, March 18.—Two Messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, the Private Secretary, one upon executive business, the other

Connec. Lottery, No. 19
19 23 49 9 30 45 55 56 58
Connec. Lot. No. 15.
24 9 45 49 18 59 5 33 39 4
Connec. Lottery, No. 26
26 2 52 1 22 48 15 10 57

PERIODICAL LIBRARY

GREENBANK'S PERIODICAL LIBRARY.—Forty-eight pages weekly—Nearly 2500 large octavo pages a year, for \$5. furnishing annually select reading equal to 50 Volumes of common size.

The success which has attended the exertions of the subscriber to usher into general notice the "Periodical Library," justifies the expression of his warmest thanks and gratitude. A steadily & rapidly increasing patronage proves that the advantages held out to readers in the first announcement of this work are now every where admitted, and duly appreciated.

The editor of the Periodical Library proposes to himself a wide range in sound literature and a freedom to select not only the best works of the day; but also, to introduce to the notice of the American public, others which have been overlooked, either through want of taste or care on part of our publishers on this side of the Atlantic, or from fears that they were not sufficiently light and amusing.

Works already published in Greenbank's Periodical Library, viz:—1. The Life and Trials of Pestalozzi, with additional copious details, illustrative of his method of teaching. 2. The Life of Peter the Great; preceded by a sketch of the Statistics and History of Russia, by Count Segur. 3. Tour through France and Italy, by William Hazlitt.

Persons wishing to possess a select Library containing matter equal to Fifty Volumes of standard Literature, will please send their orders soon, as only a limited No. of complete copies from the commencement, remain on hand.

T. K. GREENBANK

No. 9, Franklin Place.

Philadelphia, June 29.

Subscriptions for the Periodical Library will be received at this Office, and forwarded to the Publisher.

Morrison's Hygeian VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY. That SAMUEL YOUNG, having given assurance of his qualifications in the Hygeian Theory of Physiology, as developed by the British College of Health, London; and having furnished the necessary security against counterfeits, is appointed Sole Agent for vending the HYGEIAN VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINES AND PUBLICATIONS, in and for the State of Rhode Island.

In confirmation whereof I have this fourth day of January, 1833, set my hand.

H. SHEPARDMOAT,

Sole General Hygeian Agent for the U. S. of America, Smith-street, Brooklyn, L. I.

The Subscriber being appointed Sole Agent for vending MORRISON'S HYGEIAN UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, for the State of Rhode Island, hereby gives notice, that no other person will be authorized to vend said Medicines in this city;—but for the accommodation of the public, I have appointed agents in different parts of the State, and to guard the public against impositions, they may be assured, that should any Medicines be offered for sale in this State, purporting to be Morrison's Hygeian Universal Medicines, by any persons except myself, or my authorized agents, that they will be counterfeits.

SAMUEL YOUNG, No. 107, Westminster-street.

This is to certify, that I have appointed the following gentlemen as Agents for vending Morrison's Hygeian Universal Medicines in this State, to wit:—Mr. Reuel H. Baker (Warren, Mr. David Melville, of Newport Messrs. George Hammond & Co. Wickford Stephen G. Smedley, at the Post Office, Pawtucket, Mr. Jefferson L. Kimball, Coventry and Messrs. P. Vance, in East Greenwich. May 4, 1833. SAMUEL YOUNG.

Commissioner's Notice.

WHERE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and execute the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

WILLIAM FREEBORN,

late of said Portsmouth, dec. represented insolvent, and how they are made out, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the Creditors of said Estate to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will receive them at our respective dwellings.

JOHN CORY, } Commrs

JACOB MOTT, }

RICHARD SHERMAN, jun. }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL CORY, jun. Adm'r.

Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1834.

Commissioners Notice.

WHERE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the Town of Tiverton, Commissioners for the Town of Tiverton, to receive and execute the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

AMOS MOSHER,

late of Tiverton, dec. represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from this date is allowed for that purpose, and that we will attend at the House of seven Allen, in said Tiverton, on the first and third Mondays in August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of receiving & examining said claims.

ASA GRAY, }

JOHN DUFFEE, }

DWELLY DUFFEE, }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SUTTON ALLEN, Adm'r.

Tiverton, Feb. 3, 1833.

Guardian's Notice.

THE Subscriber gives public notice, That he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Tiverton, Guardian of the Person and Estate of said Tiverton, and has given bond according to law, and he hereby calls upon all persons having demands against said Estate, to bring them in for settlement.

S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Jan. 12.

THE Subscriber requests all persons having demands against him to bring them in for settlement.

S. T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Jan. 12.

STOVES.

George Kings & Co.

Wish to inform the public,

that their Assortment of Stoves, in general use, is this Season unusually complete, and for Sale at their Hardware Store, sign of the Eagle, at reduced prices.—They have also a very handsome variety of Parlor Grates—and are Agents for the sale of Doctor Nott's celebrated STOVES, which they have on hand of various sizes and patterns, at the Factory prices, with only the charge of transportation added.

Newport, Sept. 14.

LEHIGH COAL.

THE Subscriber has just received and for Sale, Two Cargoes of the first quality LEHIGH hard and soft COAL, all broken and screened for immediate use, for \$7.75 cts. for 2240 lbs.

ALSO, A Lot of the first quality of LACKAWANA, for \$7.00.

The soft Lehigh has been tried in Philadelphia, and approved of in the kitchen and parlor Grates, Steam Engines, and Capola Furnaces—it burns brilliantly, gives more blaze, and without the slag, dross cinder, and the impurities common to most other Coal.

W. M. VARS.

Newport, Sept. 7.

COAL.

THE Subscriber will Contract to furnish LACKAWANA COAL, at \$7.50 cts. and SCHUYLKILL at \$7.75 cts per Ton, gross wt. delivered at the residence of the Inhabitants in quantities of One Ton and upwards, at such times as may be desired, if applied for before the 20th day of June inst.

GEORGE KNOWLES.

Newport, May 20.

Nova-Scotia Coal, & Coke

THE Subscriber will Contract for the delivery of any Quantities of Sydney Bridgeport, and Pictou COALS, and COKE of the best qualities, direct from the Mines and on the most favourable terms, at such Ports of the United States as may be desired, from the 1st of May to the 31st December next;—or will dispose of Cons deliverable alongside the Vessels, at the Port of Sydney, at \$4.60 per chaldron; Bridgeport, outside the bar, \$1 inside the bar, \$4.30; and at Pictou \$3 per chaldron, for Coals or Coke, Nova-Scotia measure.

RUPERT I. COCHRAN.

Agent at New-York to the General Mining Association of London.

New-York, May 1, 1833.

CITY COAL YARD.

REAL PEACH ORCHARD, Mined this Season.

THE Subscriber is now daily receiving cargoes of this very celebrated COAL, the increased demand for which is the surest proof of its superiority.

It is taken from the Spohn Vein, the Peach Vein and Mann's Gate Vein, three of the best in what is called the Peach Orchard District, and not from the Centreville tract owned by the North American Coal Co.

This Coal produces heavy red ashes, is easily ignited, burns freely, and is preferred to any other for PARLOR GRATES and culinary purposes. A number of certificates establishing beyond a doubt the superior quality of these different veins, have recently been received from the following gentlemen, viz: Samuel J. Fette, Esq. the owner of part of the Spohn tract; Emory S. Hayes, Esq. the owner of the celebrated Peach Vein, (sometimes called Peach Mountain) Jacob Zeigler, Esq. one of the largest landholders in Schuylkill county and former owner of the Gate Vein; Joseph Lynn, Esq. formerly agent and manager for the North American Coal Co. in that district, and one of the best judges of Coal in Pennsylvania; M. Weaver, and George Shoemaker, Esqrs. members of the Court of Referees to determine the price and quality of Coal; and from Thomas Morris, Esq. a magistrate of the county of Schuylkill.

These certificates will be shown to any person upon application at the office of the Subscriber;—it is unnecessary to publish them, as the extended sales already made have firmly established the credit of his Coal in this market.

Reference is made to the following gentlemen, who have tested its quality.

Gov. Fenner	Col. Co.
Rev. N. B. Crocker	Gen. Wallcut
" Edward B. Hall	Doctor Fuller
" John A. Clarke	" Brownell
Cyrus Cutler, Esq.	" Arnold
Isaac Brown	Sheldon Hatvey, Esq.
F. C. Hopkin	Earl Carpenter
Joshua Chapin	A. Richmond
Daniel Arnold	George R. Arnold
Hez. Anthony	Clester Pratt
Samuel Watson	Griffin Child
Matthew Watson	Caleb Westcott
Wm. Russell	C. G. Fenner
Peter F. Ewer	F. Richmond
Schuyler Dodge	John Hutchins
R. Stearns	Thos. B. Fenner
E. F. Knowlton	J. E. B. Flag
John Taylor	Geo. C. Arnold
Peter Grinnell	Joseph Sweet
Thos. Truesdell	Charles Hodges
T. F. Carpenter	John S. Larned
Reed. Waterman	N. S. Draper
Amory Chapin	Edward Carlie
George Larned	Henry Anthony
James Noyes	Leuke Green

ET Prices as low as any in the City.

E. A. HATHAWAY.

Providence, Oct. 11.

A Cargo of this superior COAL

has been received here, and for Sale by

JOHN STERNE,

ON BANISTER'S WHARF.

Newport, Oct. 12.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE and Lot in Pelham Street, now owned by Capt. A. G. Swasey.—Possession given in May next.—For terms apply to

NATHAN B. HAMMETT.

Sad Effects Produced, the removal of the deposits.

TILLEY,

HAS JUST OPENED,

A COMPLETE Assortment of DRY GOODS, and is now selling them for ONE HALF their value, only to raise Money to keep his friends from failing, and himself from stopping payment.—He invites all who have Money, to call and purchase, before the Deposits are restored.

W. J. T. has also Opened, a complete Assortment of HATS, and House Paper.

Newport, March 8.

PAPER-HANGINGS

LARGE Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS, of new and handsome patterns, for Sale at the Book-Store of

HENRY BARBER,

No. 153, Thames-Street.

Newport, March 8, 1834.

India Rubber SHOES.

BENJAMIN MARSH, jun

No. 138 & 139, Thames Street.

HAS just received, a New Supply of

first rate INDIA RUBBER SHOES, of various kinds, and will sell them low.

INDIA RUBBERS repaired in the neatest and best manner, as usual.

Newport, Jan. 25.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,

HAVE this day entered into Co partnership, and will hereafter jointly do business as Merchant Tailors at the well known stand, which Wm B Swan has, till now, individually occupied as a Merchant Tailor

W. B. Swan feels grateful for past favors, and hopes that the Firm may merit a continuance of those favors which has hitherto been liberally awarded to him.

Newport, January 11.

BEEF, PORK, &c.

250 Bbls Boston mess

& No. 1 BEEF.

50 half barrels do. do.

550 Boxes mould Candles, 6s, 8s, and 10s, of a superior quality.

40 Bbls Prime Pork.

15 Hhds. Retailing Molasses.

1000 gallons Fall Sperm Oil.

Casks of White Beans.

12 Boxes Havana Brown Sugar,

And other Goods, all which are for sale in parcels to accommodate, by

JO-HUA SAYER.

Newport, Dec. 28.

FOR SALE.

HAT well-known Farm,

called the Malbone Gar-

den, situated one mile from

the State-House in Newport,

containing about 140 Acres, with a valuable privilege for sea manure, and a great variety of fruit trees;—it is well watered with never failing springs.—The Garden is too well known to need a more particular description.—For further information, enquire of DAVID BUREN, near the premises, or of the Subscribers at Nantucket.

DAVID BAXTER,

PAUL WEST.

July 20, 1833

FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE,

HAT well-known Estate

called the Hill, lately oc-

cupied as an OBSERVATORY,

&c.—The House is now un-

dergoing the necessary alterations to render it suitable for a Summer Boarding House.—For beauty of prospect, and pleasantness of situation, it stands unrivalled.—It will be sold on reasonable terms, or would be leased for a term of years.—For terms, &c apply to the Subscriber.

CLAUKE BURDICK

Newport, Dec. 28.

Valuable FARM, for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for

sale, his FARM situated

in the town of Sand Lake, com-

prising of Rensselaer, and State of

New-York, 9 miles east of the city of Albany, 10 miles S. from the city of Troy, 2 1/2 miles west of the village of Sand Lake; containing 230 Acres of excellent Land, 183 of which is under good cultivation, and well fenced, having a suitable proportion of arable and grass land; the remaining 60 Acres is covered with excellent wood and timber. The whole is well watered: three large orchards of excellent fruit;—a good Dwelling-House, barn, sheds, corn houses, cider house and other suitable out building, to render the whole convenient for farming in a profitable manner. The Farm is situated in a neighbourhood of flourishing and wealthy farmers, with good roads leading in every direction, particularly the roads running to Albany and Troy, which are the market towns for this neighbourhood.

Part of the purchase money will be required to be paid down; the remainder secured on the premises. An indisputable title will be given.—For further information, enquire of CALEB JOHNSON on the premises, or JAMES WOODS in Greenbush; or of CHRISTOPHER ALLEN, or the Subscriber in North-Kingstown.

JOSEPH CONGDON

North-Kingstown, Sept. 17, 1833

Grocery Store.

S. A. ROBINSON.

Has just received, and offers for Sale

AT THE STORE IN THE

Merchant's Bank Building

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries,

Wines,—Madera, Sicily, Tene-

riffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga

brown Sherry, Port, Claret, Rousillon

and Champagne.

Liquors,—BRANDY, Oatard and

Dupuy, Signe,—RUM, Old Jamaica,

St. Croix, &c.—GIN, Holland & Country.

Teas,—Hyson, Young Hyson, Hy-

son—Kien, Souchow, &c.

Groceries,—SUGARS, Havana

white and brown: St. Croix: loaf, lump

and chrysalized.—COFFEE, Cuba, St.

Domingo, old Java, Lagnira, and Porto

Rico.—RAISINS, Keg and Box.

Nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, citron,

pimento, pepper, corianders, almonds,

starch, soap, indigo, mustard, chocolate,

prunes, olives, capers, anchoives, ginger,

cheese, rice, beans, soda and butter

crackers, &c. &c.

Lorillard's, macabeau, rappee and

scotch Snuff, and P. A. L. Tobacco.—

Mrs. G. B. Miller's fine cut tobacco,

and Virginia, cavendish, ladies twist and

head Tobacco.

Newport, May 12.

Hams & Lard.

100 very good Pork HAMS,

20 Kegs LARD.

For Sale, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Feb. 15.

MONEY I MUST HAVE!

FOR SALE CHEAP.

OPPOSITE THE ARCADE,

A complete Assortment of Bilks, just rec'd.

Calicoes, just opened.

Broadcloths and Cassimeres, dog cheap.

Shirting & Sheetting Cottons, great variety

Gentlemen's Hats & Caps, uncommonly low

French Merino Cloths, for only 8s3 the yd.

Merino Circassians, for a song.

superb straw Bonnets.

Lawns, Muslins, Cambrics, Prints, Vel-

vets, Gingham, Vestings, Handkerchiefs,

Shawls, and in fact every article usually

called for in the Dry Goods line,—which

shall be sold Cheap, as the frenchman say,

"a raison de fin."—All those who have

open Accounts, will at these trying times

help him out by paying the same.

Newport, Jan. 18.

AUCTION-ROOM.

J. C. SHAW having made some

new arrangements in his business,

and fitted his Auction Room, tenders his

services to the public as an AUCTIONEER.

He will sell Furniture either at private

houses, or at his Auction room;—Bank

stock, real estate, or any merchandise

at public or private sale, on the most